

to deliver James Jackes to the Governor. But Jackes "made his escape from on board the . . . John of London in the Downes in England contrary to the Knowledge of the said Miles", so that the Captain could not and did not deliver him to the Governor. For this non-delivery, the Governor sued Captain Cooke for 4000 pounds of tobacco. When the case came up, on April 12, 1676, the Captain claimed that the escape without his knowledge relieved him of responsibility, and both parties put themselves upon the country. The jury found for the plaintiff, now himself Proprietary, and the Court awarded him 2000 pounds of tobacco in damages, and 902 pounds more for costs (*post*, pp. 264-265).

DOCTORS AND MEDICINE

Doctors and medicine figure but little in the record at this time. Only three or four men are described as chirurgeons, and, as before, what they were doing had not much relation to their profession. Bartholomew Glevin, chirurgeon, died, leaving only 200 acres of worthless land (*post*, p. 193). George Gunnell, chirurgeon, of Somerset County, gave special bail to pay what the Court might decide or go to jail (*ibid.*, pp. 148, 367). When the case came up, defendant Gunnell came not but made default, and the Court gave a verdict against him. William Jones, Anne Arundel County physician, sued the estate of Edward Roe of Talbot County, on a writing obligatory, and though the writing could have originated from professional services, there is no indication that it did do so. The Court gave him the verdict (*ibid.*, p. 445). William Norman was the ship's doctor for the *Ruth* of London (of which more later): his pay was the same as the second mate's (*ibid.*, p. 301).

Sick people sometimes arranged with someone, usually an innholder, to take care of them in their illness, and then either failed to pay him when they recovered, or died before they could do it. September 1673, John Warwick "then being sick and weake and labouring under a greivous noysome distemper came to the house of the said Richard [Ridgell] and desired that he might have his lodgeing dyet and other necessary accomodations" and that Richard's wife, Hannah, would "be his nurse and tend him in his Sicknesse and . . . assest him in the dresseing and cureing of the severall ulcerated wounds he then had runing upon him". The Ridgells agreed, he came to them and stayed three months and more. With him he brought his clothes, "One silke suite of mens Cloathes One serge suite of mens Cloathes One hatt & One razor one paire of stockins & one paire of gloves . . ." The silk suit was worth 1000 pounds of tobacco, the other items brought the total value to 1310 pounds. This clothing he delivered to Ridgell for safekeeping, as he delivered himself into the hands of Hannah. She took care of him and dressed with salve and linen several ulcerated wounds in his elbows and in his thigh and other parts of his body, and nine hundred pounds of tobacco was not too much to ask. Innholder Richard also lent the sick man two bottles of wine of this country and two bottles of brandy. The total amount of the bill was 1445 pounds of tobacco, but, when it came time for Warwick to go, he refused to pay. And Ridgell refused to return his silk suit and the remainder of his clothing. Whereupon